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ETHIOPIA

BERHANU BAYE, IN NAIROBI, DENIES SOVIET SHELLING

LD191153Y London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 19 Jan 78 p 4 LD

[Bruce Loudon Nairobi dispatch: "Ethiopia Denies Aggressive Intent in Horn of Africa"]

[Excerpts] Anti-government rebels in Ethiopia claimed last night to be heading for "a showdown with Ethiopian imperialism" as both Addis Ababa's military rulers and the Kremlin rushed to deny aggressive intentions in the Horn of Africa.

In Nairobi, Major Berhanu Baye, a senior member of the ruling junta and top foreign police adviser to Lt-Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian strongman, denied that Soviet destroyers had assumed a combat role and were shelling rebel positions in Eritrea. "We have no need of foreign military personnel. We are quite capable of fighting our own battles," he said.

Major Berhanu also denied that Russian or Cuban personnel were fulfilling a combat role in Ethiopia, and that the Soviet defence minister, Marshal Ustinov, and the Cuban defence minister, Senor Raul Castro, were in Addis Ababa planning an Ethiopian invasion of Somalia.

Making a rare appearance by a member of the shadowy junta known as the Dergue, Major Berhanu would admit only that Russia and Cuba had "medical and diplomatic personnel" in Ethiopia. He said there were no more than about 300 Cubans in Ethiopia, and perhaps 100 Russians.

He admitted that Ethiopia was buying armaments from the Soviet Union, and claimed this was forced on the country by America's decision to stop supplying, which deposed Emperor Haile Selassie.

Major Berhanu contended that peace and stability in the Horn of Africa was being threatened by "blatant aggression committed against our sovereign territory by the reactionary Mogadiscio regime." He claimed that Somalia's aggression "was committed at the instigation of the Carter administration and with the full collaboration of Arab reaction." It was "tied up with the overall imperialist strategy of destablising and eliminating progressive and anti-imperailist regimes."

Ethiopia had no "aggressive designs" against neighbouring countries and he sharply rejected the charge earlier this week by Gen. Siad Barre, the Somali leader, that an invasion of Somalia was imminent.

Major Berhanu said, however, that there would be no ceasefire and no peace talks until Somali forces withdrew from Ethiopian territory.

SOVIET SHIP IDENTIFIED IN ACTION OFF ERITREA

LD191159Y London THE GUARDIAN in English 19 Jan 78 p 1 LD

[Report "by Michael Willis, a freelance photographer and journalist, who has just returned from Eritrea": "Russian Ships Shell Red Sea Port"]

[Text] Fierce fighting by beleagured Ethiopian troops to retain a last foothold in Massawa, Ethiopia's only deep-water port on the Red Sea, now involves naval shelling and rocket attacks--apparently from Russian ships--of the Eritrean guerrillas who control three-quarters of the city.

One of the Russian vessels involved belongs to the amphibious alligator class, which has a normal complement of two 57mm twin gun batteries and two rocket launchers. I saw and photographed the vessel as landing craft shuttled across evacuating equipment from the Ethiopian force trapped in Massawa's naval base.

The alligator class ship was seen in action by the captain of a Greek freighter which escaped from the port a week later. He told me: "That was a Russian support vessel. The landing craft were taking rocket launchers (the truck-mounted Katyushas) out to it--and I think those on the ship knew how to use them. I watched them firing salvoes of 25 rockets at the Eritreans, but on the land the Ethiopians have only been sending five or six at once."

The naval shelling is concerted with air attacks by Ethiopia's Russian MIG-21 and American F5 fighters to break the stranglehold which the guerrillas of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front placed on the city last month.

Six thousand Ethiopian regular soldiers and militiamen are now trapped with their backs to the sea in two pockets, the port area and the naval base, on the peninsula leading from the Eritrean-held parts of Massawa. There is no land link between the pockets.

There are indications that the Dergue's Russian allies are preparing for the fall of Massawa. EPLF intelligence reports say a joint Russian and Cuban force is preparing a new naval base 20 miles away on the Dahlak Islands. This would dominate both the port and the southern Red Sea.

In Massawa, naval artillery in salvoes of four and six smash into the suburbs. The EPLF battalion commanders believe that the Russians also have warships cruising off shore and shelling the area.

At night, six vessels lie close in-shore, their lights blazing in sharp contrast to the blacked-out city. At dawn the ships retreat to sea. But the shelling continues and New Year's Day was greeted with four hours of continuous bombardment from both sea and land.

Although the guerrillas in both Eritrea and Ogaden can claim effective control of the countryside, the skies have always belonged to the Ethiopian Air Force, which until last spring was supplied principally by America.

This air supremacy is now bolstered by the appearance for the first time in Eritrea of Russian MIGs strafing guerrilla positions in Massawa. The EPLF occasionally counter the air attacks with anti-aircraft shells bursting in curtains of high-explosive shrapnel.

The guerrillas now suspect that many of the Ethiopian planes are being flown by Cuban pilots. The jets, they say, used to circle cautiously before picking their target. But tactics have now changed and on January 1 Ethiopian jets bombed Keren, Decanere, Tessenei and Mendefera--all towns deep inside "liberated territory" and long considered absolutely safe.

The jets swooped on Keren at 10:30 am dropping high-explosive and anti-personnel bombs on the corn market. School children ran screaming from their classrooms as napalm fell on the nearby fort. The speed and directness of the attack has convinced the guerrilla leadership that the planes involved were not piloted by Ethiopians. Russian supplies are playing a crucial role in ground fighting. As Eritrean guerrillas stormed into the Ethiopian army camp at Dogali on the second day of the assault on Massawa, 25 kilometres to the east, the routed Ethiopians left behind crates of Russian mortar shells and small arms ammunition.

In the abandoned arsenal, boxes of Danish milk powder were stacked alongside sacks of wheatflour marked "gift of the European Economic Community action of the International Committee of the Red Cross for free distribution." The flour was given to Ethiopia's ruling Dergue for relief in the Ogaden famine. In the fighting to date, the EPLF have captured 15 Russian tanks, amphibious armoured cars and armoured personnel carriers in working order.

DJIBOUTI REPORTS ON DELEGATION'S MADAGASCAR VISIT

LD182058Y Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali 1645 GMT 18 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Ethiopian delegation led by Comdr [as heard] Berhanu Baye, the Ethiopian deputy leader [as heard], has completed a 48-hour visit to Tananarive. The deputy leader of Ethiopia said that he was very pleased with the warm welcome accorded to them in that city. He said that he had discussed with President Ratsiraka of Madagascar and the politburo of [words indistinct] bilateral relations and the difficulties posed by imperialism led by President Carter, which, he said, was disturbing Ethiopia. He had also discussed issues regarding western Somalia. President Mengistu, said the Ethiopian commander, was very worried by the great tension between Somalia and Ethiopia. The commander added: We (?hope) to defend our country, which has been invaded and that we shall repulse the invasion.

This is all that has reached us about the meeting between President Ratsiraka and the deputy head of the Ethiopian regime. The latter also said that nothing concrete had resulted from a mediation program he had suggested to them. The visit to the Malagasy leader has ended with [word indistinct] of the relations between Madagascar and Ethiopia on trade possibilities.

UGANDA

PLANNING MINISTER PRESENTS POLICY STATEMENT

LD181216Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 17 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] The minister of planning and economic development, Mr Jumba Masagazi, has announced that the government has set aside 11,331,000,000 shillings for spending on livestock industry, agriculture and communications during the action program. The minister disclosed this today when he was presenting his policy statement at the National Forum which was opened by President Amin yesterday.

Mr Masagazi said it is the government's intention to rehabilitate industries and to build new ones in rural areas so that the movement of population to the urban areas can be curtailed.

Mr Masagazi refuted malicious accusations against the government that most of Uganda's public spending goes on defense. He said only 5 percent of Uganda's expenditure goes to defense, and even this is mainly on civilian defense, that is prisons and police.

Today's session of the National Forum was presided over by the vice president and minister of defense, who is also holding the portfolios of minister of internal affairs, Gen Mustafa Adrisi. Ministers who addressed the forum today included those of public service and cabinet affairs, Mr Nshekanabo; of agriculture and forestry, Col Ibrahim Garandi; the minister of animal resources, Mr Ismail Sebbi; and the minister of cooperatives and marketing, Mr Mustapha Ramathan.

CONGO

PRIME MINISTER MEETS HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD191604Y Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1215 GMT 19 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] Col Louis Sylvain Goma, second vice president of the party Military Committee, prime minister and minister of planning, received in his office this morning Comrade Puja, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, who is in our country on an official visit. The Hungarian statesman, who was accompanied by his Congolese counterpart, Theophile Obenga, thanked Col Sylvain Goma for the hospitality accorded him in the Congo.

The Hungarian delegation then went to the Foreign Ministry for talks with our country's officials, including Comrade (Boudo-Nesa), head of the foreign relations department of the Congolese Labor Party.

NIGERIA

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AT END OF NETO VISIT TO LAGOS

LD191854Y Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 19 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Nigeria and Angola have called on the international community not to recognize any negotiations that would deny the people of Zimbabwe the right to choose their own leaders. This was stated in a communique issued in the Nigerian capital today after the visit of President Agostinho Neto of Angola to the federation. The two countries condemned [words indistinct] by the rebel leader, Ian Smith, to negotiate a so-called internal settlement [words indistinct].

The communique said that the head of state, Lt Gen Olusegun Obasanjo, and President Neto reaffirmed the solidarity of their peoples with the (?state) of Namibia and [words indistinct]. They called on apartheid South Africa to terminate its illegal military occupation of Namibia, including [words indistinct]. (?The communique) also stressed both (?countries) support for the liberation movement in southern Africa fighting to free the people of the area from the evils of apartheid.

Further Details

LD201010Y Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Nigeria and Angola have expressed grave concern about interstate disputes and conflicts in Africa. They also appeal to all parties concerned to solve their differences by peaceful means in the African tradition. In a joint communique issued in Lagos yesterday at the end of a 5-day visit to the country by President Agostinho Neto, the two countries reaffirmed their support for the right of the people of the Western Sahara to self-determination. They deplored the current conflict in the territory and in particular the evidence of foreign intervention.

The Nigerian head of state, Lt Gen Olusegun Obasanjo, and the Angolan leader also deplored the activities of mercenaries, which tended to disturb the peace, stability and social and economic development in the African Continent. The Angolan leader has invited the head of state to visit his country and the invitation has not been accepted.

Addressing newsmen at Murtala Mohammed Airport shortly before leaving for home, Dr Neto praised Nigeria for the role she played during the Angolan crisis.

Neto Notes Cooperation

LD192044Y Lagos International Service in English 1830 GMT 19 Jan 78 LD

[Excerpt] Addressing newsmen shortly before leaving Lagos, President Neto stressed that his visit to Nigeria had helped both himself and the head of state, Lt Gen Olusegun Obasanjo, to explore more areas of cooperation between their two countries. He emphasized that such areas of cooperation (?should) be given every chance to expand for the benefit of the peoples of both countries. Commenting on the situation in the Ogaden region, President Neto said that the only way to find a solution to the conflict was for the OAU to mediate in the interests of the unity of the continent.

CHIEF OF STAFF MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT TO IRAN

For details of the joint communique issued following the 14-17 January visit by Brigadier Shehu Musa Yar'adua, chief of staff of the Nigerian Supreme Headquarters, to Iran, see the North Africa section of the 19 January issue of the Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT.

SENEGAL

SENGHOR COMMENTS ON SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

LD191338Y Hamburg DPA in German 1239 GMT 19 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Dakar--In the future, Senegal will no longer join in condemning the Federal Republic for its alleged military and nuclear cooperation with South Africa. "I believe that these accusations are unjustified and I have once again instructed our UN representatives that they should no longer automatically consent to a condemnation of the Federal Republic," President Leopold Sedar Senghor stated in an interview with DPA.

He believed that a peaceful solution in southern Africa was still possible, Senghor continued. However, the United States would have to put pressure on Vorster's government and a dialog would have to begin between the whites in government, the liberal whites (of the opposition), among whom he had a lot of friends, the blacks, Indians and half-castes.

The Western powers had made a mistake in approving only a weapons embargo against South Africa in the UN Security Council. Economic sanctions against South Africa were also necessary, Senghor said.

ANGOLA

PRESIDENT NETO RETURNS FROM NIGERIAN VISIT

LD192000Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 19 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Summary] President Neto returned to Luanda from Nigeria this afternoon.

NUJOMA COMMENTS ON SWAPO STRUGGLE IN NAMIBIA

LD191606Y Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 19 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West African People's Organization, statement on arrival in Luanda--recorded]

[Excerpt] Basically, the political situation in Namibia is very critical. Every day we receive the news that the fascist and racist regime of South Africa is massacring innocent Namibian civilians in the country. This is really because of the intensification of the armed liberation struggle by the Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia.

We received reports that on Christmas Eve, the [word indistinct] South African racist police shot and killed a branch (?official) of SWAPO at Swakopmund in Namibia. He was left on the street to die, but unfortunately he revived and he was taken to the hospital, but all in all he died in the hospital. This is now clearly a murder case by the (?fascist) South African troops in a town, and of course we are very well aware of the fact that the killing and murdering of innocent Namibians by the Vorster regime of South Africa has been continuing for many years. Normally they work in rural areas and the bush areas of the territory, but today it is clear that the fascist [words indistinct] South Africa intends to continue with its diabolical policy of oppression, exploitation and the denial of Namibian fundamental human rights.

In view of naked aggression on the part of the fascist and racist regime of South Africa to continue its oppression and exploitation of the Namibian people, the people of Namibia, under the direction and leadership of SWAPO, would have no other alternative but to continue to intensify the armed liberation struggle as the only effective way which will lead our people to freedom and genuine independence.

MOZAMBIQUE

MUGABE DISMISSES SETTLEMENT TALKS IN ZIMBABWE

LD191948Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 19 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] It is to be recalled that Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe had been meeting in the Mozambican capital for 5 days. During their talks they discussed the consolidation of unity and intensification of the armed struggle. Robert Mugabe said during the press conference that when aspects of the intensification of the armed struggle come into effect, they will be revealed.

Asked about the talks between Ian Smith and the Zimbabwean puppets in Salisbury, the Patriotic Front leaders said that there was no chance of the talks being recognized. Any accord concluded without the participation of the Patriotic Front and the colonial power, Great Britain, would have no value whatever, said Robert Mugabe, coleader of the Zimbabwean nationalist movement.

Invitation Accepted

LD191556Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 19 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe has accepted the invitation from British Foreign Secretary David Owen for talks on the Anglo-American plans for the territory.

At a press conference in Maputo early this afternoon, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe said that they proposed that the meeting be held in Malta on 26 January.

RHODESIA

INTERNAL SETTLEMENT TALKS 'UNEXPECTEDLY' POSTPONED

PA192209Y Paris AFP in English 2155 GMT 19 Jan 78 PA

[Text] Salisbury, Jan 19 (AFP)--Settlement talks between Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith and three internally-based nationalist leaders were today postponed unexpectedly until next week.

It had been announced earlier today that Mr Smith would meet again tomorrow with the three leaders--Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Rev Ndabangi Sithole and Senator Chief Chirau--following today's two hours of talks.

A government spokesman said tonight that tomorrow's talks had been cancelled at the request of the Rev Sithole.

Mr Sithole was understood to have requested the postponement in order to consult with the executive of the internal wing of his Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) party.

The sudden postponement took observers by surprise as a (?wide) measure of agreement appeared to have been reached at today's talks on the key issue of constitutional safeguards for the white minority under black majority rule.

SOUTH AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG: U.S. INVESTMENTS CONTINUE

LD191925Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1600 GMT 19 Jan 78 LD

[Excerpts] In the past week, two giant American companies, Ford and John Deere, declared that not only would they be continuing but they would also be expanding their operations in South Africa. This is just the tip of the iceberg, because in fact their assets of 200 million rand represent only some 7 percent of the total American stake in South Africa, and other American institutions also intend increasing that stake. For example, Caltex is spending a further 10 million rand on extending its local refining capacity.

Great American mining enterprises are here also, not only to make profits but to secure for the United States the minerals it must have. They work hand-in-hand with South African corporations.

American banks, including the three largest, have outstanding loans and credits of at least 1,650 million rand in South Africa. It is estimated that during the 1976-77 year, U.S. banks financed projects in the Republic of South Africa to the tune of more than 500 million rand.

That is the position, and that is why South Africa has learned to treat with due disregard the sound and fury of the activists. This is what American businessmen are doing. Talk is cheap; money buys the whisky.

ZAMBIA

CUBANS REPORTED TRAINING RHODESIAN GUERRILLAS

LD191209Y London THE TIMES in English 19 Jan 78 p 6 LD

[Unidentified "correspondent" dispatch: "50 Cubans Reported at Camps in Zambia"]

[Text] Lusaka, 18 January--More than 50 Cuban military advisers are training guerrillas of the Rhodesian Patriotic Front at camps in Zambia, authoritative sources have confirmed.

The guerrillas, belonging to Mr Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU wing of the front, are being taught to fire newly acquired anti-aircraft guns among other weapons.

Several thousand members of ZAPU (Zimbabwe African People's Union) are also being taught bush fighting in Angola by Cuban and Soviet advisers.

At the same time, the sources said, a small number of Soviet technicans have been assisting the guerrillas in Zambia with their communications network.

The Cubans have also stepped up their activities in Mozambique, where they originally replaced Portuguese technicians at the ports and mines. Some of the estimated 300 Cubans in that country have recently begun training guerrillas of Mr Robert Mugabe's ZANU (Zimbabwe African National Union) wing of the front, hitherto taught by Chinese instructors.

Dr Siteke Mwale, the Zambian foreign minister, has denied the presence of the Cuban advisers here, but said the Patriotic Front was "free to call in whatever assistance it wants."

A spokesman for the Patriotic Front said guerrilla training in Zambia was carried out by "those already taught by the Cubans in Cuba, Tanzania and elsewhere in Africa."

In the past, Patriotic Front guerrilla leaders have received training not only in Cuba and on the continent of Africa, but also in the Soviet Union, East Europe and China. The front is also heavily dependent on those countries for military equipment.

However, the nationalists and officials of the five "front-line states" surrounding Rhodesia say this situation arises not so much from choice as from the unwillingness of the West to provide military assistance.

American State Department estimates put the number of Cubans in Angola at about 20,000. African leaders say it would be naive to think they would not become involved in Rhodesia.

"The Cubans have a proven military record in this kind of fighting," said one source.

"Front line" leaders emphasize that the Rhodesian question cannot be separated from those of Namibia (South-West Africa) and South Africa. Thus, Cuban expansion into the Rhodesian conflict is only logical.

"They are revolutionary soldiers. They come to fight for a mission, a cause. That mission is not just in Angola, but southern Africa as a whole," one source said.

The real fear among the "front line" states is South African involvement in an escalated war. Such a development would force the black countries to turn to outside powers for help. And that, in turn, they fear, would lead the West to "see red" and move in on the side of Rhodesia.

While Western diplomats insist that American and British military involvement in the war is highly unlikely, they admit that the possibility of a conflagration involving foreign powers is all too real.

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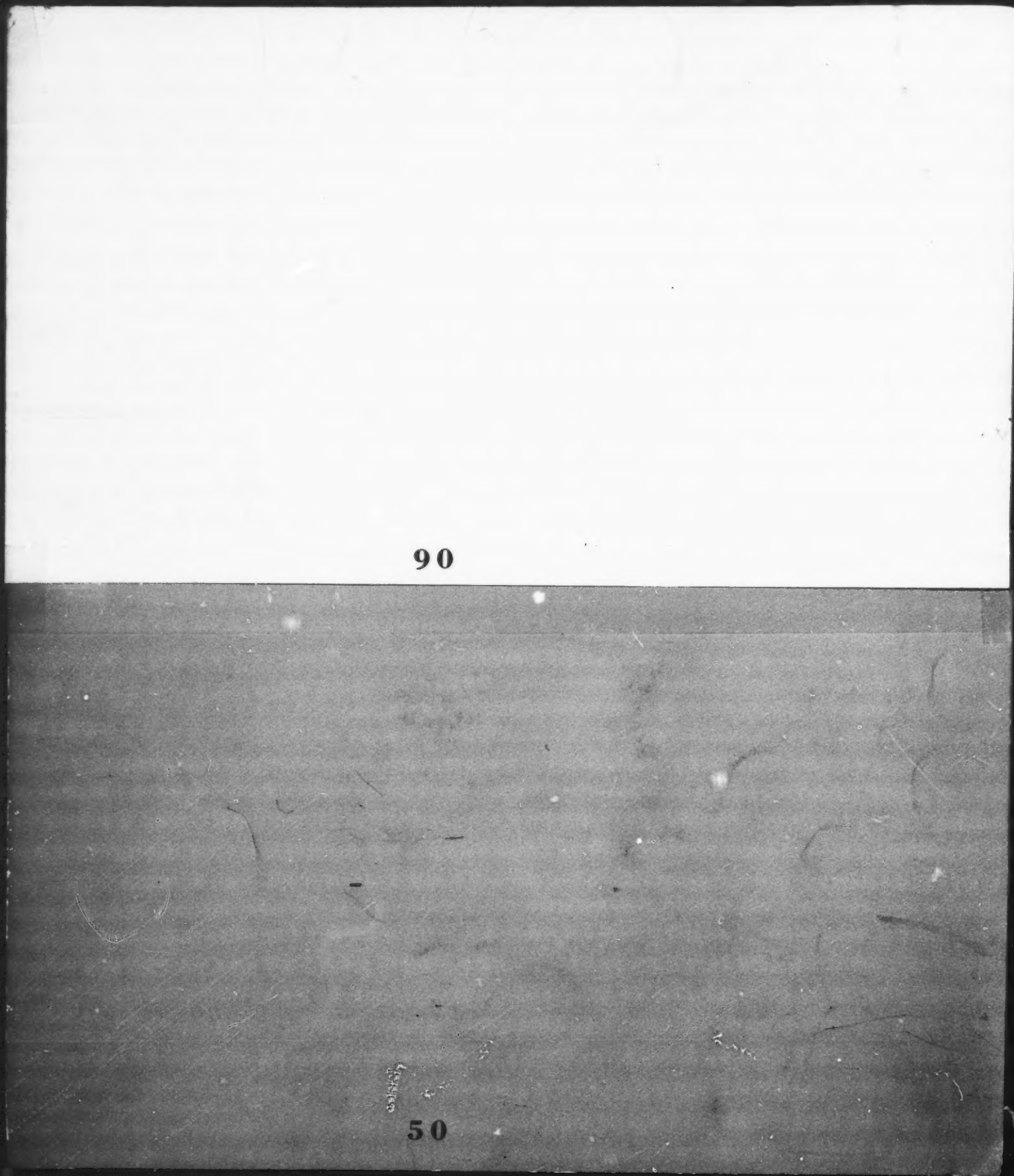
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